

PODGORSKI, A.

"Operational experience with short-circuit testing stations obtaining current from the public supply." p. 511. (Przegląd Elektrotechniczny, Vol. 29, no. 11/12, Dec 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

PODGOŃSKI, A.

"Certain problems of measuring technique in short-circuit tests." p. 537. (Przegląd Elektrotechniczny, Vol. 29, no. 11/12, Dec 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

PODGORSKI, F., mgr inz.

Electric power for the production of calcium carbide.
Chemik 17 no. 2: 55-59 F '64.

PODOORSKI, I.

"The system of agricultural propaganda."

P. 745 (Nowe Rolnictwo, Vol. 7, No. 18, Sept. 1958. Warsaw, Poland.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 1959

PODGORSKI, Jan

Studies on the behavior of haptoglobins in children with malignant tumors. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.49:1875-1876 7 D '64

1. Z Oddziału Klinicznego Onkologii Dziecięcej Instytutu Matki i Dziecka · Warszawie (kierownik: dr. med. Jozef Bozek)

L 19671-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/T(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(v)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/T/EPF(b) Pub-10/
 Pe-5/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4 A/C(b)/SSD/BSA/AFWL/ASD(s)/AFETR/APCC(b)/RAEM(1)/ESD(dp) WH
 ACCESSION NO: AP404566 P/0046/64/009/07-/0551/0561

AUTHOR: Szulc, P. (Shul'ts, P.); Podgorski, J. (Podgurski, Ya.)

TITLE: Recent developments in control and safety systems for nu-
 clear reactors B

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 7-8, 1964, 551-561

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, control system, safety system, reactor electronics, reactor automation, Poland, ANNA, MARYLA, neutron detector, reactor instrumentation

ABSTRACT: As a result of the Polish reactor construction program, specialized groups were established for developing reactor control and safety systems. Their first task was, beginning in 1960, to design and build complete control systems for the zero power reactor ANNA and the low power reactor MARYLA. The control system for ANNA is described and two block diagrams are presented. The present operating power level is approximately 100 w. The control system for the "swimming pool" reactor MARYLA is also described and one block dia- 19

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L 19671-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045665

gram is given. Various types of BF_3 proportional counters for start-up pulse channels which were designed in the Institute are now produced on an industrial scale. Two types of fission chambers are produced: the RW-502 chamber with a 500 cm^2 coated surface and the RW-100 with a 100 cm^2 coated surface (Enclosure 1). Three types of compensated ionization chambers are produced: RAKJ-5 argon-filled aluminum chambers with ceramic insulators and RAKJ-6 (argon-filled) and RWKJ-6 (hydrogen-filled) types with aluminum electrodes in stainless steel casings with ceramic insulators (Enclosure 2). The experience gained here will be utilized in control systems for future reactors, such as the high-flux reactor (20-30 Mw) now in the designing stage. The instrumentation for the control system of that reactor will be completely transistorized. Development of multiple-point scanning, measuring, and signalling systems for reactor operational parameters is underway. A transistorized scanning device intended to work with thermocouples or other detectors producing d-c signals ranging between tenths of a microvolt and 1 v has been developed. Its basic module has 16 inputs and 1 output, with a switching time of 1 msec. Further developments call for joint operation with a computer. Orig. art. has:

Card 2/5

L 19671-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045665

5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa-Swierk

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 015

Card 3/5

L 19671-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045665

ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1

Fission chambers

Type	Fissile Coating	Sensitivity (cps) per unit flux	Overall diameter mm	Length mm	Capacity pF
9RW-502	90 per cent ²³⁵ U	0,35	47	350	100
1RW-502	10 per cent ²³⁵ U	4×10^{-3}	47	350	100
RW-502	natural uranium	3×10^{-3}	47	350	100
9RW-100	90 per cent ²³⁵ U	7×10^{-3}	31	270	45
1RW-100	10 per cent ²³⁵ U	8×10^{-3}	31	270	45
RW-100	natural uranium	6×10^{-3}	31	270	45

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ENCLOSURE: 02

Table 2

Compensated ionization chambers

Type		RAKJ-5	RAKJ-6	RWKJ-6
Max. length	mm	365	345	345
Overall diameter	mm	59	58	58
Neutron sensitivity	A/nV	2×10^{-11}	2×10^{-11}	8×10^{-11}
Gamma sensitivity (non-compensated)	A/R/Hr	1×10^{-11}	1×10^{-11}	2×10^{-11}
Max. current	uA	100	100	200
Operating voltage max.	V	1000	1000	1000
Coating material		natural boron	natural boron	natural boron

Card 5/5

PODGORSKI, J.; BORKOWSKI, W.

Swiss-type automatics at the 28th International Fair. p. 247.

MECHANIK. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 5, May 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960;
Uncl.

PODGORSKI, Kazimierz, dr inz.; SZCZEPANIAK, Zenon, mgr inz.

Contribution to the problem of mining thick coal layers in
protecting pillars of pit shafts. Gornictwo Gliwice no.12;
63-83 64.

PODGORSKI, Karol, mgr (Katowice)

Fines for polluting waters. Godp wodna 24 no.10:357-359 0 '64

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials.
Concrete.

H-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur- Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58099

Author : Podgorski Roman

Inst :

Title : Utilization and Determination of the Enslin Index.

Orig Pub : Mater. budowl., 1958, 13, No 2, 42-44

Abstract : The so-called "Enslin Index" for clays $E = V \cdot 100/G$,
where V is the quantity of water absorbed by the batch
of clay or the mass in cm^3 , and G is the weight of the
batch in g dried at $105-110^\circ$, characterizes the water-
saturation and thereby, the pliability and sensitivity
of the clays to drying. The Enslin instrument and the
method of determining E on it is described. According
to the data of Leman (RZhKhim, 1955, 26877, 49564) and
according th the determination of the Polish Institute

Card 1/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part II. Ceramics, Glass, Bin-
ding Materials. Concrete.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51042

Author : Kubiczek, K., Podgorski, R.

Inst : -

Title : Causes of "Structure" and Means of Its
Elimination.

Orig Pub : Szklo i ceram., 1957, 8, No 6, 168-171

Abstract : The mechanism of the appearance of the
so-called "structure" upon passing of
plastic bodies through an extruder was
investigated. The basic reason for its ap-
pearance is the presence of plastic partic-
les of clay in plastic mixes. These partic-
les are oriented in parallel to the direc-

Card : 1/3

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Uses. Part II. Ceramics, Glass, Bin-
ding Materials. Concrete.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341420020-4"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51042

tion of sliding of the clay on the cylin-
der and on the worm of the extruder, and
upon egress through the nozzle can not
condense sufficiently with the rest of the
plastic mass. The higher the plasticity of
the mix, the more pronounced is its "struc-
ture". In addition to the well-known methods
of combatting the "structure" (plasticizing
of mixes, installments of blades on worm and
extruder's cylinder and the use of sieves),
a new method is described. It consists of a
vibrating wire screen (VWS) which is placed
between the worm and the extruder's head.

Card : 2/3

PODEORSKI, ROMAN

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete. I-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 5329.

Author : Podgorski Roman

Inst : Not Given

Title : Determination of Optimal Drying Temperature, Sensitivity and Duration of Drying of Brick Articles.

Orig Pub : Mater. budowl., 1957, 12, No 5, 157-160.

Abstract : Laboratory experiments were carried out on dry-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

of brick (Polish People's Republic) brick clay, as such and with additions (in % by weight): sand 10-20, coal cinders 10-20 or flue dust 5-10. Composition of clay (in % by weight): SiO_2 -75, Al_2O_3 -11.9, Fe_2O_3 -3.4, other extraneous

Card : 1/3

PODGORSKI, T.

Problems of preserving cable lines. p. 98.

WIADOMOSCI TELEKOMUNIKACYJNE, Warszawa, Vol. 24, no. 5, May 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

PODGORSKI, TADEUSZ.

Zwiedzamy Warszawe; przewodnik dla wycieczek. Warszawa, Sport i Turystyka, 1956.
304 p. (We are visiting Warsaw; a guidebook for excursions. illus., maps, bibl.)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11, November 1957.

PODGORSKI, TADEUSZ.

W pewnym PGR-ze. Warszawa, Wydawn. Zwiaskowe CRZZ (1955) 203 p.
(On a certain state farm. illus.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

PODGORSKI, Wladyslaw, mgr inz.

Applicatⁱon of geophysical methods to studies on the tectonics
of deposits. Wiadom gorn 15 no.11:339-341 N '64.

PODGORSKI, Wladyslaw, mgr inz.

Selection of rational method of freezing in rocks for pit
shaft deepening. Wiadom gorn 15 no.1:13-16 Ja '64.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9771

Author : Podgorskiy

Inst :

Title : Effect of Different Sources and Concentrations of Nitrogen
on Growth and Development of Actinomycetes.

Orig Pub : Univ. carolina. Biol., 1955, 1, No 1, 105-117

Abstract : In cultivating actinomycetes on nitrogen-poor media, their development is accelerated but growth is retarded; on media rich in nitrogen, growth is accelerated and development retarded or totally inhibited. Ordinarily actinomycete spore-formation occurs at pH ~5. If the nitrogen concentration is increased after formation of air mycelium by the actinomycete, spore-formation may occur at pH 6.1-6.4. An increase in nitrogen concentration in the process of actinomycete cultivation retards spore-formation and accelerates growth. Two pH optima were established for asparagin

Card 1/2

BENENSON, Nata Moiseyevna; BOTSAN, Mikhail Porfir'yevich; KALININ, Nikolay Pavlovich; POPOVA, Zinaida Ivanovna; PODGORSKIY, Vsevolod Vital'yevich; BORZOV, V.P., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; SHILLING, V.A., red.izd-va; GVIRTZ, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Work practices of the spectrum analysis laboratory at the "Radist" Plant] Opyt raboty spektral'noi laboratorii zavoda "Radist." Leningrad, 1962. 10 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Kontrol' kachestva produktsii, no.8) (MIRA 16:3)
(Spectrum analysis)

PODGOYETSKIY, M.L. (Moskva)

Study of the dynamics of pneumatic compensating transducers with
a large derived mass of the moving elements. Avtom. i telemekh.
24 no.8:1136-1139 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Transducers)

PODGOYEYSKIY, M.L.

28(1)	PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION	50V/2702
	Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Seminar po pnevmogidravlicheskoy avtomatike. 1st, Moscow, 1957 Sistemy, ustroystva i elementy pnevm- i gidravtomatiki. (Borovik) (Pneumatic and Hydraulic Circuits Devices, and Elements in Automation). Collection of Papers. Moscow, Izdat. AN SSSR, 1959. 233 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,700 copies printed. Resp. Ed.: N. A. Avzerman, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: A. A. Gal'; Tech. Ed.: T. P. Polyakova. PURPOSE: This collection of papers is intended for scientific research workers and engineers in the field of design and con- struction of pneumatic and hydraulic equipment and accessories for automation. COVERAGE: This collection contains papers read at the Seminar on Pneumatic and Hydraulic Devices for Automation, May 28, 1957. The collection is divided into the following three groups: 1) newly developed pneumatic and hydraulic circuits 2) pneumatic and hydraulic devices, including regulating units, transmitters and transducers, actuating mechanisms, special-purpose devices, and auxiliary equipment and 3) elements of pneumatic and hyd- raulic devices for automation, such as controlled and permanent nozzles and diaphragms. No personalities are mentioned. Refer- ences follow several of the papers. Podgoyetskiy, M. L., and E. M. Braverman. Moscow. Three- component regulating unit. 50 Dvortsekiy, V. M. Moscow. Small-size Hydraulic Regulating Unit, 57 IAT AN SSSR Zasedateli, S. M., and V. A. Bukhadze. Moscow. Problems in Constructing Pneumatic Instruments -- Differential Pressure Trans- mitter With Pneumatic Force Compensation 61 This paper is a theoretical discussion of differential transmitters dealing with their sensitivity, errors, and reliability. Kremankula, Ya. V. Moscow. Electropneumatic Transducers, IAT AN SSSR 77 Dmitriyev, V. M. Moscow. Static Characteristics of a Pneumatic Relay With Constant Pressure Drop in Nozzles 86 This paper discusses the static characteristics of a back- pressure type pneumatic relay with indicators that are not sensitive to minute gap changes. Zasedateli, S. M., and V. A. Bukhadze. Moscow. Differential Pressure Transmitters With Pneumatic Force Compensation (Review of Non-Soviet Designs) 91 Izmayr, V. P. Moscow. General-purpose Hydraulic Power Servodrive 99 Arkhangelskiy, A. F. Hydraulic Universal Variable-speed Transmission (UES) 103 This paper describes an axial-piston variable-speed transmission. Its technical specifications and fields of application are discussed. Babushkin, S. A. Leningrad. Equations for a Stabilizing System With a Hydraulic Actuator Connected With a Control Device by Hydraulic Lines 113 Equations of the motion of the actuator piston and elements of the control device are given. Design examples are presented. 11	

SOV/136-58-6-7/21

AUTHORS: Shneyerov, M.S., Podgoyetskiy, M.L. and Braverman, E.H.

TITLE: Automation of Technological Processes in Titanium-magnesium Production (Avtomatizatsiya tekhnologicheskikh protsessov titano-magniyevogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 6, pp 38 - 41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For automating titanium and magnesium production, special apparatus capable of operating in corrosive surroundings, is required. The KB TsMA started work on the automation of titanium production in 1955 in collaboration with the VAMI (All-Union Aluminium-magnesium Institute); a continuous chain of processes being chosen initially. For the chlorination of titanium-containing briquettes in a shaft electric furnace (together with the chlorine-gas preparation section) the scheme adopted (Figure 1) provides for regulation of temperature at the furnace exit by controlling the chlorine flow, automatic charging by a time-switch controlled system, the maintenance of constant pressure conditions in the condensation system. To facilitate the last, an ultrasonic flowmeter (Figure 2) for the flow of pulp to the sprays has been developed and successfully tested. In the rectification column control is effected by automatic regulation of the level in the

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SOV/136-58-6-7/21

Automation of Technological Processes in Titanium-magnesium Production

reservoir at its base; standard equipment is used to regulate the rate of entry and temperature of the initial mixture. The KB TsMA on the basis of its own investigations and those of the VAMI have developed a system for the automatic control (Figure 3) of demountable types of reactors for the reduction of titanium tetrachloride with magnesium; a single, multiple-couple thermocouple with a special device ITM-205 is used to locate the maximal temperature up the reactor; the pneumatic signal from the type EPD-32 temperature controller goes to the KBTsMA-developed type RPD-327 pressure controller together with the signal from a pressure transducer measuring reactor pressure. The output from the RPD-327 goes to a type RK-27 valve (KB TsMA designed) and closes it if the temperature and pressure rise. Work is now proceeding on the automation of reduction in combined reactors. The author gives some quantitative estimates of the effects of automation in this industry.

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Automation of Technological Processes in Titanium-magnesium Production SOV/136-58-6-7/21

He gives a brief account of the type IV-439 and IV-440 instruments for measuring air humidity in the range $0.05 - 2 \text{ g/m}^3$ and $2 - 15 \text{ g/m}^3$, respectively (Figure 4).

There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: KB Tsvetmetavtomatika

Card 3/3

SHMEYEROV, M.S.; PODDOVERSKIY, M.L.; BRAVERMAN, E.M.

Automatizing technological processes of titanium and magnesium
production. TSvet. met. 31 no. 6:38-41 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Konstruktorskoye byuro TSvetmetavtomatika.
(Titanium--Metallurgy)
(Magnesium--Metallurgy)
(Automatic control)

PODGOYETSKIY, M. L.

(KB Tsvesmetavtomatika, Moscow)

"Construction of a Three Component Reguâator."

report presented at the Scientific Seminar on Pnsumo-Hydraulic Automation,
28-29 May 1957, at the Inst. for Automation and Remote Control (IAT), Acad. Sci. USSR

Avtomika i Telemekhanika, 1957, Vol. 18, No. 12, pp. 1148-1150, (author
SEMIKOVA, A. I.)

S/119/62/000/002/003/010
D201/D301

AUTHOR: Podgoyetskiy, M.I.

TITLE: A compensated pneumatic pick-up with an isodrome amplifier

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 2, 1962, 5-8

TEXT: After a short discussion on the properties of compensated pneumatic pick-ups with the usual liquid damping, the author describes a new pneumatic pick-up for measuring flow and levels of corroding media which has no liquid damping. The pick-up has been developed at the KB Tsvetmetavtomatiki (Design Bureau of the Non-Ferrous Metals Automation). The basic diagram of the pick-up with its isodrome amplifier type ATM-370 (DPP-370) is given. The introduction of the isodrome amplifier provides for the following properties of the compensated system: 1) The principle of measuring becomes purely compensational. The practical range of movement of the flap with respect to the nozzle is about 0.8 - 1.5 microns; 2) the compensation system can be adjusted so as to operate without natural oscillations. The adjusting element is the throttle in the positive

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S/119/62/000/002/003/010
D201/D301

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341420020-4"

feedback circuit of the amplifier and the ratios of membrane areas on the side of the negative feedback chamber and of the inter-throttle chamber. The system has been designed to measure the pressure differences of 0-400 and 0-4000 mm. of water for the level measurements and for the pressure measurements up to 1.6 kg/cm². Components in contact with the corroding medium are made of corrosion resisting materials such as fluoroplastics, 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel or titanium. The amplifier system has two amplification stages which eliminate the effect of non-linearity of the valve on the static characteristic of the pick-up. The above type of pick-up has been tested in industry and showed satisfactory properties. Its basic error is less than 1%; the zero shift does not exceed 1.5% when the static pressure changes from 0 to 4 kg/cm². There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

ANFILOV, A.A., inzh.; BAKALEYNIK, Ya.M., inzh.; BIRGER, G.I.,
inzh.; BRUK, B.S., inzh.; BUROV, A.I., inzh.; GINZBURG, V.L.,
inzh.; ZABELIN, V.L., inzh.; ZAPLECHNYI, Ye.G., inzh.; ISAYEV,
D.V., inzh.; KLIMOVITSKIY, A.M., inzh.; KRYUCHKOV, V.V., inzh.;
KOTOV, V.A., inzh.; LEYDERMAN, A.Ye., inzh.; PODGOYETSKIY,
M.L., inzh.; SAZHAYEV, V.G., inzh.; SEVAST'YANOV, V.V., inzh.;
FILIPPOV, S.F., inzh.; FROMBERG, A.B., inzh.; SHNEYEROV, M.S.,
inzh.; ERLIKH, G.M., inzh.; VERKHOVSKIY, B.I., red.; ZUBKOV,
G.A., red.; KARKLINA, T.O., red.; OVCHARENKO, Ye.Ya., red.;
ANTONOV, B.I., ved. red.

[New means of automatic and centralized control for nonfer-
rous metal mines] Novye sredstva avtomatizatsii i dispetcher-
skogo upravleniia dlia rudnikov tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva,
Nedra, 1965. 93 p. (MIRA 18:4)

Country : USSR
 Category : Farm Animals. Poultry. Q-4
 Abs. Jour : RZBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 16745
 Author : Podgradskiy, I.
 Institut. :
 Title : The Most Economical Method of Fattening Cockerels at the United Agricultural Cooperative.
 Orig Pub. : Za sots. s.-kh, nauku, 1958, A7, No 1, 35-54
 Abstract : In 1953 in Czechoslovakia cockerels were fattened in cages (which were darkened and not darkened) and outdoors (restrictedly and unrestrictedly). In 1956 two subgroups were fattened in cages and outdoors with restriction. Fattening proved profitable until the age of 13 weeks and a weight of 1,200-1,500 g were reached. Largest weight gains were obtained when a restricted outdoor method was used, as compared to the unrestricted outdoor method. Best results were obtained in fattening young

Card: 1/2

PODGORSKI, Jan; BOROWICZOWA, Krystyna

Lymphatic sarcoma in 2 siblings. *Pediat. Pol.* 40 no.9:
987-990 S '65.

1. Z Kliniki Onkologii Dziecięcej (Kierownik: doc. dr. J. Bozek)
i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej (Kierownik: lek. K. Borowiczowa)
Instytutu Matki i Dziecka (Dyrektor: prof. dr. B. Gornicki).

BORKOWSKI, Witold, inż.; PODGORSKI, Juliusz, inż.; KOZIKOWSKI,
Mieczysław, inż.

Lathe automatics. Mechanik 36 no.6:279 Je '63.

1. Fabryka Automatów Tokarskich, Bydgoszcz (for Borkowski and
Podgorski). 2. Henryk Cegielski, Poznań (for Kozikowski).

PODOORZEC, Zbigniew

Engineering and science on Polish TV programs. Przegl techn
84 no.51:7 22 D'63.

L 60361-65 EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(h)/ETC(m)/EEC(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)
 Pf-l/Pf-l/Po-l/Po-l/Ps-l/Psb WW
 ACCESSION NR: AP5019057

UR/0286/65/000/012/0085/0085
 681.121

AUTHORS: Podgoyetskiy, M. L.; Shvarts, V. I.; Sheynkerman, E. Z.; Shvarts,
 L. I.; Turina, M. A.; Fateyeva, N. V.

TITLE: Pneumatic flow meter. Class 42, No. 172074

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 85

TOPIC TAGS: flow meter,¹⁴ pneumatic device

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a pneumatic flow meter containing a measuring unit and a pneumatic transducer. To increase the accuracy of measurement, the sensitive unit of the measuring unit is in the form of a membrane. The membrane is provided with a constricting device, e.g., a throttle, which is kinematically coupled by a system of levers to a compensation unit (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To eliminate natural vibrations and to obtain zero compensation, an integrating regulator is included in the feedback channel. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Konstruktorskoye byuro "Tsvetmetavtomatika" pri gosudarstvennom komitete tyazhelogo energeticheskogo transportnogo mashinostroyeniya pri gosplane, SSSR (Construction Bureau "Automatic Equipment for Nonferrous Metals" for the State Committee of Heavy Power Transport Machine Construction for Gosplan, USSR)
 Card 1/3

I 60361-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019057

SUBMITTED: 20 May 63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IB

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/3

L 60361-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019057

ENCLOSURE: 01

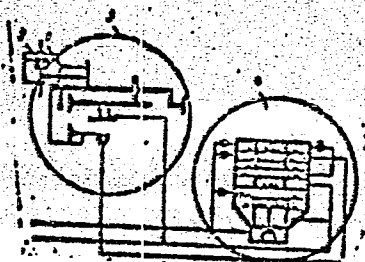


Fig. 1.

1- membrane; 2- constricting device; 3- compensation unit;
4- integrating regulator

Cord

3/3

FAYBUSOVICH, M.; PODGRUSHNYY, M., inzh.

Investigating passenger flow in taxicab transportation. Avt.
transp. 42 no.7:13-16 J1/'64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Upravleniye taksomotornogo transporta Glavnogo upravleniya avtomobil'nogo transporta Ispolnitel'nogo komiteta Moskovskogo gorodskogo Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya (for Faybusovich).
2. Rostovskiy gorodskoy avtotrest (for Podgrushnyy).

DR. P. BABAYAN, S. I. BRIKKER, N. L. GRIGOROV, A. V. PODGURSKAYA,
A. I. SAVELYEVA, V. Ya. SHESTOPEROV

Investigation of Nuclear Interaction at 10^{13} ev by means of "Controlled"
Photoemulsions Method

report submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays (IUPAP), Jaipur India,
2-14 Dec 1963

PODGRETSKII, V. V.

I. I. Frumin, Avto Delo, Oct. 1949, p. 1-11.

PODGNETSKII, V.V.

I. I. Frumin, Avto Delo, Oct. 1949, p. 1-11

LUKASHENYA, G. V.; PODGREBENKOV, A. L.

Temperature coefficient of the burning velocity of some
systems. Zhur. fis. khim. 36 no.12:2784-2786 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

(Systems(Chemistry)) (Combustion)

S/880/61/000/079/002/011
E202/E492

AUTHOR: Podgur, N.K.

TITLE: Photo-compensating amplifiers employing photoresistors

SOURCE: Lvov. Politekhnichnyy instytut. Nauchnyye zapiski.
no.79. Voprosy elektroizmeritel'noy tekhniki. no.1.
1961. 23-35

TEXT: The author discusses briefly the existing photo-compensating bridges and their main disadvantages, viz. the zero drift due to the lack of current stabilization of the anode and heater circuits and a tendency toward self-oscillation caused by the parasitics. In contrast to the above, the author developed a sufficiently sensitive and stable photo-compensating bridge based on photo-resistors which was awarded Author's Certificate No.108050 (August 19, 1957). Two variants of a bridge circuit are discussed in detail. These are shown in Fig.1 and 2. The first variant employs a CRT (ΣT), a microammeter M , two photo-resistors r_0 and r_{oc} , the latter being a feedback resistor, R - fixed resistor and E - bridge supply; $U_{\Sigma x}$ denotes the value of the measured signal. This circuit has a high input resistance of the order of 10^{15} to 10^{16} ohm and a

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Photo-compensating amplifiers ...

S/880/61/000/079/002/011
E202/E492

sufficiently high voltage sensitivity. This circuit may also be adapted for the measurement of very weak currents, in which case the electron beam is deflected not by an electrostatic but by a magnetic field, furthermore it could also be used for measuring small values of alternating voltages and currents within a wide frequency band. The second variant shows a galvanometric photo-compensator in which the position of the suspended galvanometer mirror is a measure of the current strength passing through the feedback resistor r_{oc} . With constant resistance r_{oc} , the current strength in the bridge diagonal is proportional to the measured voltage $U_{\beta x}$. The presence of the restoring couple in the galvanometer prevents complete compensation of the input voltage and a voltage drop in the resistor of the feedback. This is the intrinsic disadvantage of this circuit which necessitates consumption of energy during the measurement which contributes to an additional error in measurement. The author discusses in detail the stationary conditions with the help of the equivalent circuits, develops the conditions and regions of linear response and conditions of stability. The dynamics and inertial

Card 2/4

Photo-compensating amplifiers ...

S/880/61/000/079/002/011
E202/E492

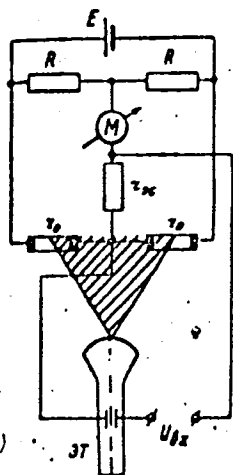
properties of the galvanometer are also discussed. Apart from theoretical considerations, the author experimented with a circuit using a galvanometer with a voltage constant of 2×10^{-7} V/mm and an internal resistance of 30 ohms. The microammeter had a constant of 10^{-7} A/mm and an internal resistance of 600 ohms. Two photo-resistors type PCK-1 (FSK-1) mounted within the shell of the galvanometer were used, the initial value of the former was of the order of 10^4 ohms. A standard cadmium cell was used for low voltages and a 400 V battery supplied the bridge. The experiment was carried out with two different values of r_{oc} , viz. 0.01 and 0.1 ohm, which gave an amplification coefficient of 100 and 10 respectively. The threshold sensitivity of the instrument had a constant of the order of 10^{-9} V/mm. Variations in the voltage supply between 360 and 44 V had practically no effect on the accuracy and sensitivity of the instrument nor on the zero drift. The error of measurement with this instrument did not exceed 1%. It is concluded that this type of instrument has considerable advantages over the tube type and may be used for voltage measurements of the order of 10^{-6} V with an internal

Card 3/4

Photo-compensating amplifiers ...

S/880/61/000/079/002/011
E202/E492

resistance of the source of 100 ohms. The error is principally determined by the accuracy of the output indicator. There are 4 figures.



Card 4/4 Fig.1.

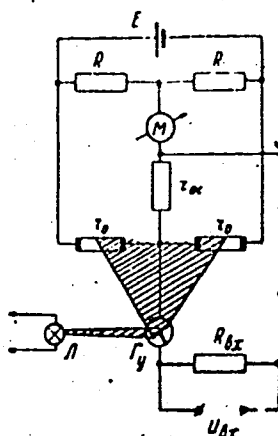


Fig.2.

PODGUR, N.K.

Photocompensating amplifiers using photoresistors. Nauch. zap.
LPI no.1:23-35 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Photoelectric cells) (Amplifiers (Electronics))

9,4/60

40080
S/263/62/000/010/010/013
1028/1250

AUTHOR: ~~Podgur, N. K.~~

TITLE: Photocompensative amplifiers with photoresistances

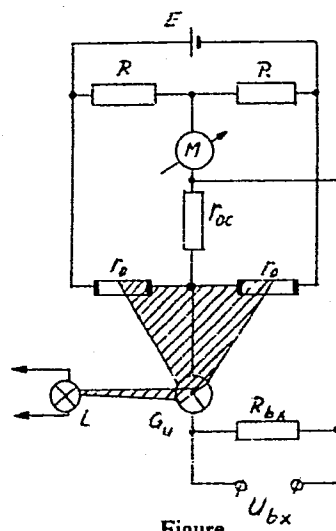
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 10, 1962, 55, abstract 32.10.400. "Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk. politekhn. in-t", 1961, no. 79, 23-35

TEXT: The main shortcomings of photocompensators with photoelements are the zero drift and the susceptibility of the circuits to self-oscillations caused by spurious couplings which are revealed especially at high input resistances of the circuit. Due to the creation of sufficiently sensitive and stable photoresistances, designs of instruments uniting the bridge and the compensative principles of measurement are now possible. The circuits and description of an electron-beam photocompensator with photoresistances and a galvanometric photocompensator are given. The circuit of the latter is presented in the figure. The position of the beam determines the strength of the current passing across the bridge diagonal. The measured magnitude U_{bx} , supplied at the instrument unput, is compared with the voltage drop across the feedback resistance r_{oc} . If these two magnitudes are not equal, the beam starts moving, varying the light distribution between the photoresistances r_o , and therefore the ohmic resistance of each of them. These resistances being arms of the bridge, the current in the bridge diagonal, in which are connected the feedback resistance and the

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Photocompensative amplifiers with...

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Figure

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Photocompensative amplifiers with...

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1028/1250

bridge indicator, varies simultaneously. When the input resistance is equal to zero, the beam equally illuminates both photoresistances and the bridge circuit is then in equilibrium. The current in the bridge diagonal and the indicator M is larger the larger the input (measured) voltage. An analysis gives the equivalent circuits of current photocompensator and voltage photocompensator. The steady and transient regimes and the stability are examined. A photocompensator model, including: a control galvanometer with voltage constant $2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ v/mm and internal resistance 30Ω , a bridge indicator — microammeter with current constant 10^{-7} a/mm and internal resistance 600Ω , two photoresistances of the $\Phi CK-1$ (FSK-1) type, two ratio-arm boxes of $10^4\Omega$ each, etc., were mounted and tested. The measurement error of this model did not exceed 1%; voltages of the order of 10^{-6} v, with internal resistance of the source of the order of 100Ω , can be measured with the aid of this model. The threshold sensitivity of the model is characterised by a constant of the order of 10^{-9} v/mm. The zero drift of the output instrument did not exceed 0.5 divisions for two hours. The error in the voltage measurement is determined mainly by the accuracy of the output indicator. The development of more sensitive and small-inertia photoresistances permits to increase the sensitivity and the dynamic properties of the photocompensators. There are 6 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

PODURNIAK, Zygmunt; SZWEJKOWSKI, Heliodor (Warszawa)

Effect of dextran on the parenchymatous organs of experiment
rabbits. Roczn. nauk roln. wet. 70 no. 1/4: 112-113 '60. (EEAI 10:9)

(Rabbits) (Dextran)

PODGURNIAK, Zygmunt

Pulmonary mycoses in bison and reindeer. Pat.polska 11 no.4:
401-406 '60.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Wydziału Weterynaryjnego
S.G.G.W. w Warszawie, Kierownik: prof.dr H.Szwejkowski.
(MYCOSES veterinary)
(LUNG DISEASES veterinary)

PODGURNIAK, Zygmunt (Warszawa)

Pathogenesis and pathological lesions in experimental tuberculosis
in goats. Roczn. nauk roln. wet. 70 no.1/4:155-157 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

(Tuberculosis) (Goats)

PODGURNIAK, ZYGMUNT

Elements of the renal parenchyma as a potential embolism material.
Pat.polska 10 no.4:479-484 O-D '59.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Wydzialu Weterynaryjnego SGGW
w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof.dr. H. Szwejkowski.
(KIDNEYS pathol.)
(EMBOLISM etiol.)

PODGURNIK, Zygmunt
SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Dept of Pathological Anatomy, Veterinary Division, Central
Affiliation: School of Agriculture (SGGW - Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa
Wiejskiego), Warsaw; Director Heliodor SZWEJKOWSKI, Prof dr
Source: Medycyna Weterynaryjna, No 4, April 1961, pp 201-205

Data: "Leucosis Eosinophilica as an Atypical Form of Myelosis in the
Pig."

DEPENCHUK, Nadezhda Pavlovna; PODGURSHNYY, I.I., kand. filos. nauk,
otv. red.; KUCHER, V.I., red.; TURBANOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Symmetry and asymmetry in living nature] Simmetriia i asim-
metriia v zhivoi prirode. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 174 p.
(MIRA 16:10)

(SYMMETRY (BIOLOGY))

BABAYAN, Kh.P.; BRIKKER, S.I.; GRIGOROV, N.L.; PODGURSKAYA, A.V.;
SAVEL'YEVA, A.I.; SHESTOPEROV, V.Ya.

Generation of π^- -mesons at particle energies of $5 \cdot 10^{12}$ to 10^{13} ev.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.11:1784-1789 N '64. X

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo
gosudarstvennyy universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova i Institut
fiziki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy
energii SSSR.

BABAYEN, Kh.P.; BRIKKER, S.I.; GRIGOROV, N.L.; PODGURSKAYA, A.V.;
SAVEL'YEVA, A.I.; SHESTOPEROV, V.Ya.

Production of π^0 -mesons at energies of $5 \cdot 10^{12}$ -- 10^{13} ev.
Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 47 no.1:379-381 J1 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta i Fizicheskii institut Gosudarstvennogo komiteta
po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR, Yerevan.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341420020-4

Подпись: *Р. В.*

29(7)

ATTENTION:

807/56-36-3-11/79
 Flerov, G. N.; Kalashnikova, Y. I.; Podgurskaya, A. Y.;
 Vorob'yev, Ye. D.; Stolyarov, G. A. ~~_____~~

BOV/56-36-3-11/79

REF:

Neutrons of High Energies in Cosmic Rays (Neytrony bol'shikh
energii v kosmicheskikh luchakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 727-734 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In 1945 Flerov and Stolyarov discovered that by cosmic radiation nuclear fission may be caused in the case of almost all investigated elements. In the meantime, the number of determining fissionations was carried out, which made it possible to determine that cosmic radiation component which is responsible for fission on the earth has been detected. This was also the task to be performed by the present paper. The authors used multi-layer ionization chambers to detect the effect of heavy nuclear fission in cosmic rays. They investigated the altitude dependence of fission in altitudes of 4700, 3860 and 2200 m above sea level (Pavlov, $\lambda = 26^\circ$) and 120 m above sea level ($\lambda = 56^\circ$). Figure 1 shows the calculated and measured dependence of the intensity of the fissioning component on altitude. The curve shows a practically linear decrease of fission frequency with

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Neutrons of High Energies in Cosmic Rays

307/56-36-3-14/71

increasing atmospheric density, i.e., fission frequency increases with increasing altitude. Actually, fissions occur rarely, 1 - 2 fissions per 1 g of thorium within 24 hours. Further investigations deal with the angular distribution of the fissioning component. These investigations were carried out at 3600 m above sea level (Panisi). Measuring results are shown in form of a diagram (Fig. 2) where they are compared with other calculated curves. The investigations concern the energy- and momentum determination of the fissioning component. Results: the absorber thickness of range of fissioning component

Absorber	Thickness of absorber g/cm^2	Range of fissioning component in g/cm^2 in consideration of the atomic weight of the absorber g/cm^2	Results:
Aluminum	0.0067	0.0008-0.0019	0.0008-0.0019
Copper	0.0008	0.0001-0.0002	0.0001-0.0002
Lead	0.0001	0.00001-0.00002	0.00001-0.00002
Gold	0.00001	0.000001-0.000002	0.000001-0.000002

CHURCH

experimental result	calculated result
1.0	1.0
1.1	1.1
1.2	1.2
1.3	1.3
1.4	1.4
1.5	1.5
1.6	1.6
1.7	1.7
1.8	1.8
1.9	1.9
2.0	2.0
2.1	2.1
2.2	2.2
2.3	2.3
2.4	2.4
2.5	2.5
2.6	2.6
2.7	2.7
2.8	2.8
2.9	2.9
3.0	3.0
3.1	3.1
3.2	3.2
3.3	3.3
3.4	3.4
3.5	3.5
3.6	3.6
3.7	3.7
3.8	3.8
3.9	3.9
4.0	4.0
4.1	4.1
4.2	4.2
4.3	4.3
4.4	4.4
4.5	4.5
4.6	4.6
4.7	4.7
4.8	4.8
4.9	4.9
5.0	5.0
5.1	5.1
5.2	5.2
5.3	5.3
5.4	5.4
5.5	5.5
5.6	5.6
5.7	5.7
5.8	5.8
5.9	5.9
6.0	6.0
6.1	6.1
6.2	6.2
6.3	6.3
6.4	6.4
6.5	6.5
6.6	6.6
6.7	6.7
6.8	6.8
6.9	6.9
7.0	7.0
7.1	7.1
7.2	7.2
7.3	7.3
7.4	7.4
7.5	7.5
7.6	7.6
7.7	7.7
7.8	7.8
7.9	7.9
8.0	8.0
8.1	8.1
8.2	8.2
8.3	8.3
8.4	8.4
8.5	8.5
8.6	8.6
8.7	8.7
8.8	8.8
8.9	8.9
9.0	9.0
9.1	9.1
9.2	9.2
9.3	9.3
9.4	9.4
9.5	9.5
9.6	9.6
9.7	9.7
9.8	9.8
9.9	9.9
10.0	10.0

Graphite	119 (126)	410±120	130
"	136 (144)	550±100	130
"	177 (180)	340± 90	130
"	195 (207)	410± 80	130
Alumina	150 (120)	340±110	170
"	300 (240)	330± 85	170

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Newton's Law of Gravity

The values in brackets are obtained if the atomic weight of the carrier is taken into account. In most cases of heavy nuclei fission, the latter is found to be caused by the nuclear component of cosmic radiation. The authors thank the staff of the Frickette Institute at Berkeley, P. H. Lebedev (Physics Institute 25 USSR Academics) and his wife, with whose assistance the majority of the measurements in high altitudes was carried out, and I. V. Kurchatov, Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, for their work. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references. } of which the Soviet.

DATE: 10/10/68

6/6 6802

AUTHORS: Grigorov, N. L., Podgurskaya, A. V., SOV/56-35-1-1/59
Savel'yeva, A. I., Poperekova, L. M.

TITLE: The Interaction of Particles of Cosmic Radiation With
Various Nuclei (Vzaimodeystviye chastits kosmicheskikh
luchey s razlichnymi yadrami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958,
Vol. 35, Nr 1, pp. 3 - 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Following several earlier papers (Grigorov, Murzin, Ref 1,
Investigation of Primary Particles With $\sim 10^{10}$ eV Light
Nuclei, Observation of Secondary Components in the Air, see
also Reference 2), the present paper gives a report on
investigations carried out on stars and individual highly
ionized particles, which have been produced in altitudes
of 9 and 20 km on photographic plates (primary energy
 $\sim 10^{10}$ eV). Investigations were carried out with the
aid of sets of plates under lead- or graphite filters
of various thickness. The following results were obtained
for the number of stars per cm^2 and for a period of 24
hours:

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The Interaction of Particles of Cosmic Radiation With
Various Nuclei

SOV/56-35-1-1/59

Height(km)	Filter	Thickness (mm)	Number of stars(cm ⁻³ d ⁻¹)
20	C	13	1910
20	C	39	2520
20	C	86	2190
20	Pb	5	2130
20	Pb	15	2360
20	Pb	33	2430
9	paraffin	170	402
9	Pb	35	417

The results obtained by the utilization of these plates are compiled in several tables. The following was found to hold for the interaction between nucleons with ~ 10 BeV and atomic nuclei:

$$E_p \sim A^{1/3}$$

$$E_{\pi^0} \sim A^{1/3}$$

E_p = average disintegration energy of the stars, E_{π^0} - the energy of the π^0 -mesons produced. The number of particles

Card 2/4

The Interaction of Particles of Cosmic Radiation With
Various Nuclei

SOV/56-35-1-1/59

in the stars is also proportional to $A^{1/3}$. The average energy which is carried off by the mesons is proportional to the radius of the nuclear target. Thus, the following was obtained for the ratio of E_{π^0} :

$E_{\pi}^{\text{Pb}} : E_{\text{prim}} = 55 \pm 6\%$; $E_{\pi}^{\text{air}} : E_{\text{prim}} = 28 \pm 3\%$ so that
 $E_{\pi^0}^{\text{Pb}} : E_{\pi^0}^{\text{air}} = 2,0 \pm 3$. There are 6 figures, 6 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1956 (initially) and March 25, 1958 (after revision)

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042411 S/0056/64/047/001/0379/0381

AUTHORS: Babayan, Kh. P.; Brikker, S. I.; Grigorov, N. L.; Podgurskaya, A. V.; Savel'yeva, A. I.; Shestoporov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Study of the generation of neutral pions at particle energy 5000 to 10000 GeV

SOURCE: Zn. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 47, no. 1, 1964, 379-381

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray measurement, neutral pi meson, nuclear emulsion, ionization chamber, gamma reaction, cosmic ray burst, inelastic scattering

ABSTRACT: The study was made using the method of "controlled nuclear emulsions" developed by the authors (Nuovo cimento supplement v. 8, 733, 1958; Trudy* Mezhdunarodnoy konferentsii po kosmicheskim lucham [Transactions of International Conference on Cosmic Rays] v. 1, AN SSSR, 1960, page 122; Materialy* soveshchaniya po metodike tol-

1/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042411

stosloyny*kh fotoemul'siy [Materials of Conference on Thick-Layer Emulsion Procedure] 1, OIYaI, 1957, page 168). The test array consisted of nuclear emulsions interlined with lead filters and placed over an array containing a large number of ionization chambers. Interaction of the nuclear active particle in the generator (graphite 20 g/cm² thick) located 150 cm over the nuclear emulsions produces, as a result of the neutral pion decay, gamma quanta which strike the lead filters with the emulsions and move hundreds of microns apart. Consequently the electron-photon showers produced by the gamma quanta in the lead are recorded by the emulsions as individual lines. Six showers with total gamma-quantum energy exceeding 2×10^{12} eV were recorded. The results indicate the following: 1. Most ionization bursts result from such interactions when the inelasticity coefficient K is close to unity, and the neutral pions receive on the average about 80% of the primary-particle energy. 2. Approximately four neutral pions are generated in these interactions, much lower than the average multiplicity at the correspond-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042411

ing primary energy. 3. In these interactions one neutral pion receives on the average about 50% of the primary particle energy. This energy transfer causes the large fluctuations in the neutral-pion inelasticity constant. It is shown further that this energy transfer is not the product of the decay of isobars with mass $M \leq 2M_{\text{nucleon}}$. The probability of the latter event is less than 0.5, so that it is improbable that the high-energy pions result from the decay of known baryon isobars. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Nuclear Physics Institute, Moscow State University); Fizicheskiy institut GKAE, Yerevan (Physics Institute GKAE)

SUBMITTED: 28Sep63

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 02

OTHER: 001

3/5

3.24/10

S/058/61/000/010/016/100
A001/A101

AUTHORS:

Grigorov, N.L., Kondrat'yeva, M.A., Savel'yeva, A.I., Sobinyakov, V.A., Podgurskaya, A.V., Shestoporov, V.Ya.

TITLE:

Methods of studying the elementary process of interaction with atomic nuclei of nuclear-active particles with energies of 10^{11} - 10^{14} ev developed at the Moscow University

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 96, abstract 10B499 ("Tr. Mezhdunar. konferentsii po kosmich. lucham, 1959, v. 1", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 122 - 133)

TEXT:

The authors describe the devices of the Cosmic Radiation Laboratory at the MGU for studying the elementary process of interaction with atomic nuclei of nuclear-active particles with energies of 10^{11} - 10^{14} ev (with the use of a large number of counters, ionization calorimeters, systems of controlled photo-plates).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

PODGURSKAYA, A.V.

U S S R

5197

ON THE SPONTANEOUS FISSION OF THORIUM. A. V. Podgurskaya, V. I. Kalashnikova, G. A. Stolyarov, E. D. Vorob'ev, and G. N. Flerov. *Zhur. Ekspit. i Teoret. Fiz.* 28, 503-5(1955) Apr. (in Russian)

The value 1.4×10^8 yr for the half life for spontaneous fission of Th given by Segré (*Phys. Rev.* 26, 21, 1952) is considered too low because of inadequate correction for cosmic radiation and the presence of transuranic elements. The authors' experiments suggest that the probability of spontaneous fission is extremely small and that the half life is greater than 10^{10} yr. (G.Y.)

AUTHORS: Grigorov, N. L., Shestoporov, V. Ya.,
Sobinyakov, V. A., Podgurskaya, A. V.

56-5-3/46

TITLE: Interaction of Particles of Energy 10^{12} - 10^{13} eV With Light Atomic Nuclei (Vzaimodeystviye s legkimi atomnymi yadrami chastits s energiyey 10^{12} - 10^{13} eV)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 5, pp. 1099-1109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The interaction of high energetic particles atomic with the atoms of the air was measured in an outfit consisting of 44 ionization chambers which were arranged in 2 series comprising each 22 superposed chambers. A layer of lead of 2 cm thickness was placed between the two series. A layer of lead of 10 cm thickness was placed upon the upper series. The operational surface of each series embraced approximately $0,6 \text{ m}^2$. In addition to the stable arrangement a case containing 10 counters could be brought into 3 measuring positions. Each of these tubes was connected with the hodoscope.

The measurement of the impacts was carried out in 3200 m above sea level. From the probability of the observation of the impacts accompanied by air showers, the range may be considered a measuring index for the interaction of the particles of energy of $\sim 10^{12}$ eV

Card 1/2

PODGURSKAYA, A.V.

✓ The spontaneous decay of thorium. A. V. Podgurskaya, V. I. Kalashnikova, G. A. Stolyarov, B. D. Vetrob'ev, and G. N. Plerov. *Zhur. Eksp. i Teor. Fiz.* 28, 503-5 (1955).—The results of measuring the half-life of Th by using a multiple-layered variation of the ionization chamber (C.A. 35, 4577) are given. These data are compared with data published earlier by Segre (C.A. 45, 6000s). I. Roitar Leach

(4)

Podgurskaya A.V.
GRIGOROV, N.L.; SHESTOPEROV, B.Ya.; SOBINYAKOV, V.A.; PODGURSKAYA, A.V.

Interaction of 10^{12} -- 10^{13} ev energy particles with light atomic nuclei.
Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 33 no.5:1099-1109 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cosmic rays) (Ionization chambers)
(Collisions (Nuclear physics))

PODGURSKAYA, A.V.

U S S R .

X6818* Spontaneous Fission of Thorium. O spontannom
delenii toriya. (Russian.) A. V. Podgurskaya, V. I. Kalashnikova,
C. A. Stollarov, E. D. Vorobiev, and G. N. Flerov. Zhurnal
Eksperimental'noi i Teoreticheskoi Fiziki, v. 28, no. 4, Apr.
1955, p. 503-505.
Includes tables. 7 ref.

FLEROV, G.N.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.I.; PODGURSKAYA, A.V.; VOROB'YEV, Ye.D.;
STOLYAROV, G.A.

High-energy neutrons in cosmic rays. Zhur.eksp. i teor.fiz.
36 no.3:727-734 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Neutrons) (Cosmic rays)

PODGURSKAYA, A. V.

STUDIES OF LARGE IONIZATION BURSTS BY THE METHOD
OF "CONTROLLED PHOTOGRAPHIC EMULSIONS"

S. I. Brikker, N. L. Grigorov, M. A. Kondratyeva,
A. V. Podgurskaya, A. I. Saveliyeva, V. Ya. Shestoporov

1. Electron-sensitive photographic plates were irradiated at 3200 m. above sea level in a special apparatus, which a) recorded large ionization bursts with the number of particles ≥ 1000 , and b) indicated through which of the photographic plates (covering the entire sensitive area of the apparatus) the shower has passed that produced the given "burst".

2. The analysis showed that:

- a) the majority of "bursts" are created by showers of electrons generated in the apparatus by nuclear-active particles of high-energy:
- b) the showers most often consist of one principal "core" apparently created by a single gamma-quantum of sufficiently high energy:
- c) in cases when the shower contains several laterally separated "cores", one of the shower, that is, in the recorded ionization "burst":
- d) if in showers that contain two or more "cores", the total energy of the whole shower is taken as unity, the energy distribution of the individual showers comprising the given shower may be approximated by a power function.

Report presented at the International Cosmic Ray Conference, Moscow, 6-11 July 1959

26519 Seleksiya maslichnogo l'na. Sel. Khoz-vo tadzhikistana, 1949, No. 4, c. 21-25.
SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

L 8609-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG
ACC NR: AR5014362

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/005/B045/B045

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika.
Svodnyy tom, Abs. 5B330

AUTHOR: Belima, A. S.⁴⁴, Gzhivnovich, Ye.⁴⁴, Podgurskiy, G. S.⁴⁴

TITLE: Manual data-input device 16C, 44

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Ustroystva i elementy prom. telemekhan. Kiyev, 1964,
87-91

TOPIC TAGS: information storage, digital computer

TRANSLATION: A manual device is used for transmitting sporadic information from various process stations to a dispatcher's station and for harmonizing the information-transmission time with the cyclic operation of the system. The manual device intended for the dispatcher's station of a blast-furnace department

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.62
2

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is described. An operator records data in the manual-device storage by means of a keyboard, after which automatic readout from the storage becomes possible. The manual device includes an information-recording assembly, a storage device of 12 four-digit decimal-number capacity, and a readout assembly which transmits data to the dispatcher's office. Principal diagrams of the recording assembly, the storage device, and of some other elements are presented. Designed with ferrites, the storage device is subdivided into 12 groups, four digits in each (each digit includes 4 ferrites). In addition, the storage device includes some common elements intended for signaling the presence of information and for intermediate storage of the information during readouts. Figs. 5.

SUB CODE: 09

Cord 2/2 *pu*

PODGURSKIY, G. V.

PODGURSKIY, G. V.; SAKHAROV, G. N.

"A Devise for Profiling Stones During Profile of Slotting Hobs", Stanki i Instrument, 10,
No. 7, 1939, Moscow Tool Plant, Engineer.

Report U-1505, 4 Oct 1951.

1. PODGURSKII, G. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kuznetsov, D. I.
7. Repeated reconstruction of tools. D. I. Kuznetsov, A. L. Itkin. Reviewed by G. V. Podgurskiy. Sov. kniga no. 3, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

PODGURSKIY, G. V.,

"A Devise for Profiling Stones during Profile of
Slotting Hobs", Stand 1 Instrument, 10, No. 7,
1939, Moscow Tool Plant, Engineer.

Report U-1505, 4 Oct 1951.

PODGURSKIY, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; FUFAYEVA, M.A., inzh.

Mechanizing the machining of turning parts of sectors for
manufacturing rolled drills. Nov.tekh.izg.instr. no.2:77-87
'61. (MIRA 15:8)

(Metal cutting)

PODGURSKIY, Gennadiy Vladimirovich; BEYZEL'MAN, R.D., nauchnyy redaktor;
KONTSEVAYA, E.M., redaktor; ANTONYUK, P.D., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Improvements in the technology of manufacturing cutting tools]
Usovershenstvovaniia v tekhnologii proizvodstva rezhushchikh
instrumentov. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat,
1956. 89 p.
(Cutting tools) (MLA 10:5)

PODGURSKIY, G.V.; PODOSENOVA, N.A.; ROSLAVLEV, V.G.; MIRINA, L.G.; GARASHCHENKO, A.P.; LUNEVA, Z.S.; PETROSYAN, L.K.; DEGTYARENKO, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LESNICHENKO, I.I., red. izd-va; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Technological processes for manufacturing taps of high-speed steel]
Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya matchikov iz bystrerazhushchei stali.
Pod red. N.S.Degtiarenko. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 41 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy institut.

(Taps and dies)

(Metalwork)

PODGURSKIY, G.V.; PODOSENOVA, N.A.; ROSLAVLEV, V.G.; MIRINA, I.G.; BUDNIKOV,
N.Ye.; GARASHCHENKO, A.P.; LUNEVA, Z.S.; PETROSYAN, L.K.; GAMOVA, I.S.;
DEGTYARENKO, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LESNICHENKO, I.I., red.
izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Technological processes in manufacturing metal-cutting tools] Tekh-
nologiiia izgotovleniia reztsov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 79 p.
(Metal-cutting tools) (MIRA 14:10)

PODGURSKIY, G. V.

"Broaches for External B roaching of Tractor
Cylinder Blocks," Stanki i Instrument , 10,
No 7, 1939, Moscow Tool Plant, Engineer.

Report U-1505, 4 Oct 1951.

Podgurskiy, G. V., Sakharov, G. N.

"A Devise for Profiling Stones During Profile of Slotting Hobs", Stanki i Instrument,
10-No. 7, 1939, Moscow Tool Plant, Engineer.

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PODGURSKIY, G. V.

Tools

"Repeated reconstruction of tools." D.I. Kuznetsov, A.L. Itkin. Reviewed by G.V. Podgurskiy. Sov. kniga No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress
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1. PODGURSKIY, G. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Itkin, A. L.
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9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

1. POLGURSKII, G. V., Engineer

2. USSR (600)

Moscow Tool Plant-MIZ. "An External Broach for Cutting Key-Holes in Lock Cylinders"
Stanki i Instrument, 12, No. 1, 1941.

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Podgurskiy, Gennadiy

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

98

Podgurskiy, Gennadiy Vladimirovich

Usovershenstvovaniya v tekhnologii proizvodstva rezhushchikh instrumentov (Improvements in the Technology of Cutting Tools) Moscow, Trudrezervizdat, 1956. 89 p. (Novaya tekhnika i peredovyye metody truda) 9,000 copies printed. Scientific Ed.: Beyzel'man, R.D.; Ed.: Kontsevaya, E.M.; Tech. Ed.: Antonyuk, P.D.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for instructors and foremen in "labor reserve" educational institutions engaged in training workers of the metalworking professions. It may also be useful to engineering and technical personnel and to highly skilled workers of tool factories and shops.

COVERAGE: The book presents information on technological improvement introduced in the manufacture of cutting tools at tool factories and tool shops of large machine-building enterprises. The information is presented in accordance with the following groups of manufacturing operations: preparatory operations, operations involving hot mechanical working, and operations of preliminary and final cold working. A brief account of practices employed by the Sestroretsk Tool Plant im. Voskov is given. Scattered throughout the text are 13 Soviet references.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ1185 .P53)

Card 3/3

VK/lsh
3 July 1958

SHORIN, Aleksey Ivanovich; STAROSTIN, Vasilii Mikhaylovich; PODGURSKIY,
G.V., retsenzent; RAYDAKOV, G.I., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V.,
tekh.n.red.

[Using the method of twisting two metals in manufacturing spiral
metal-cutting tools] Proizvodstvo spiral'nogo metallorezhushchego
instrumenta metodom skruzhivaniia dvukh metallov. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 51 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Metal-cutting tools)

PODGURSKIY, L. V., Engineer

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Investigation of Protective
Atmospheres for Heating Tool Steels in Heat
Treatment."

14/3/50

Moscow Mechanical Inst

88 Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

PODGURSKIY, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Nonoxidizing heating in forging and stamping as a way to metal economy.
(In: Ryzhkov, D.A., ed. *Ekonomiya metallov v kuznechno-shtampovom
proizvodstve*. Moskva, 1953, p.64-77.) (MLRA 7:1)
(Forging) (Punching machinery)

PODGURSKIY, L. V.

USER/Engineering - Foundries

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 9/25

Authors : Podgurskiy, L. V., Cand. Techn. Sc.

Title : Foundry furnaces with protective atmospheres for small forged pieces

Periodical : Vest. mash. 35/4, 38-40, Apr 1955

Abstract : Various types of electric, liquid and solid fuel small foundry hearths with protective atmospheres used in the forging of surgical instruments are described. It is shown that the adaption of oxidationless heating reduces waste of steel by 5%, the durability of the dies are increased by 10 - 12% and the work volume is reduced by 6 - 10% as result of improved surface quality of the forged pieces. The protective atmospheres for the forging and pressing of surgical instruments are obtained from generator gases enriched with additions of heavy hydrocarbons and cracking atmospheres from liquid fuels (kerosene or solar oil) from cracking generators. One USSR reference (1953). Table; drawings.

Institution :

Submitted :

PODGURSKIY, L.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Combined electric forging furnaces with protection of steel
against oxidation. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.3:67-72 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
Meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.
(Electric furnaces)

PODGURSKIY, L.V.

Improving the heat treatment of dental burs. Med.prom. 11 no.9:
44-50 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo
instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.
(DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS--HEAT TREATMENT)

PODGURSKIY, LV., FEDURKIN, V.V., SOLOMINA, Ye.P.

Nitriding steel medical instruments for decoration and protection.
Med.prom. 12 no.11:27-33 N '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo
instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)
(CASE HARDENING)